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The Evening Herald

WE Thought Something
was Due to Drop in
Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914

TEN PAGES TODAY

THE EVENING HERALD
VOL. 4, NO. 7.

VILLA ANNOUNCES DETERMINATION TO BE NEXT PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

CLOSE ADVISERS OF THE CARRANZA BANDIT DECLARE HIS RESOLUTION IS FINAL

Meeting with Carranza, if Latter Dares to go into Chihuahua, will be friendly on surface as further evidence to the people of Villa's strength. Declared his soldiers would not stand Villa's subordination to another.

LUIS TERRAZAS TORTURED IN EFFORT TO MAKE HIM REVEAL SUPPOSED HIDING PLACE OF WEALTH

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Chihuahua, Mex., March 13.—"Villa, the one time bandit, will be the next president of Mexico. That is his ambition and, despite all reports to the contrary it will remain his ambition until he either is dead or is president."

This declaration was made today by a friend so close to General Villa as to give authority to the assertion. It was prompted by reports that this coming to Chihuahua of General Venustiano Carranza, who is recognized as civil head of the revolution was to bring about conditions more satisfactory to foreign governments and to place in the seat of authority better advisers than General Villa appears to have in handling the complications growing out of the killing of William E. Benten, a British subject.

That Villa and Carranza might meet and that they might publicly exult as an evidence of their perfect harmony was given out as a possibility. "General Villa will remain supreme commander throughout the progress of the revolution," said one of his advisers. "His succession of victories against the federal army, his driving the Huerta soldiers from the north of Mexico while Carranza remained in comparative obscurity on the Pacific slope, have exalted him in the minds of his soldiers as to make his subordination to any one else improbable."

In the absence of any indication that General Villa intends to move southward immediately, this city, the largest in rebel territory, apparently has resigned itself to an indefinite state of revolution.

Luis Terrazas Tortured.

Residing in his own marble home not far from the plaza, but held a prisoner is Luis Terrazas, Jr., son of one of the richest families in Mexico under the Diaz regime. When seen today the prisoner appeared to be utterly hopeless of his release. He has been confined here ever since General Villa's army entered the city last Dec. 26.

When told his father who is now a refugee in El Paso, was making every effort to procure his release, the prisoner merely shook his head. More than once since his detention he has been subjected to tortures to reveal places where Terrazas money was supposed to be hidden.

An understand here Terrazas is being held by the rebels for three purposes. They are: "So that money may be extorted from the Terrazas family, so that by threatening to execute the prisoner the Chantala party may be dissuaded from invading Mexico from the north and so that the prisoner may sign documents turning Terrazas' property over to Villa."

**MEXICO REMEDY TO
CARE FOR PRISONERS**

El Paso, Tex., March 14.—Hartford Walthall, of counsel representing the Huerta government in the habeas corpus proceedings to obtain the release of 5,000 Mexican prisoners held at Fort Bliss, said today that if the case is successful this city need not fear that it will have to care for a horde of penniless guests.

The Mexican government is preparing to remove the prisoners to any federal port of entry designated by the United States the moment they are released, said Attorney Walthall. He added that the case would be heard by Judge Meek, in the federal court at Dallas.

**AMERICAN DEGENERATE
GETS SIX YEARS IN
AN ENGLISH PRISON**

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
London, England, March 14.—A sentence of five years penal servitude was pronounced at the assizes here today upon John Love Elliott of New York. He was found guilty by the jury of flagrant breaches of the law, the nature of which was such that the public and the press were excluded from the court room during the trial, which lasted six days.

The public prosecutor caused the arrest of Elliott on November 21 last, on information sworn to by Elliott's neighbors, who declared their affidavits were made on statements by the prisoner's two daughters, Florence and Dorice, with whom he resided for several months at East Grinstead, Sussex.

CARRANZA TO PERMIT AMERICA TO ACT

Constitutionalist Chief Obligingly Condescends to Allow this Government to Represent Other Nations.

ATTACHES A PUZZLING DIPLOMATIC STRING

Secretary Bryan Submits Note to Diplomats in Washington for Information and Without Comment.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, March 14.—General Carranza has consented to have American consuls look after the interests of foreigners in parts of Mexico under control of the constitutionists, where their own governments have no consular representatives.

Where there are such representatives he suggests that even where their governments have received from these consuls may unwillingly communicate with him without involving their governments. Also, he suggests his willingness to listen to and heed any applications made to him directly by the friends and relatives of foreigners whose lives or property may be threatened and to make investigation of every case and to punish any of his followers who may be culpable.

This is the substance of a telegraphic report made to Secretary Bryan by American Consul Simplicio de Nogales. Copies of the communication have been furnished to the various diplomatic representatives in Washington by Secretary Bryan without comment.

The text of General Carranza's reply to Consul Simplicio was as follows:

"As you know, the department at Washington has communicated with me through yourself and the American consul at Hermosillo to make two classes of representations to me, both unofficial, the one concerning American citizens, the other non-American foreigners.

The text of General Carranza's reply to Consul Simplicio was as follows:

"As you are aware, I have entertained the representations of Secretary Bryan that fit to make when nations of my country were concerned, the said representations however, being used by me as information to redress and avoid the wrongs in which they relate. In his letter to you about the injuries suffered at the Desengangos mine in Guanajuato, Secretary Bryan tells you that countries which have recognized the Huerta government cannot apply to me since every nation can have but one diplomatic corps accredited to one another and consequently those countries which have recognized Huerta cannot make representations to me.

"This is clearly my understanding and I have never claimed that those governments accredited diplomatic representatives to me. But the same nations may very well, under international law and diplomatic usage, have unofficial intercourse with me in my capacity of commander-in-chief of the constitutional army which dominates a large part of the nation. This unofficial manner may be avoided or by the aforesaid countries through their representatives accredited in Washington or through their consuls residing in the Mexican territory controlled by the forces under my command and if there should be no foreign consuls in the territory controlled by the constitutional forces, as pointed out by Secretary Bryan in connection with the Desengangos mine case, then the government concerned may very well authorize other persons who may well be the consuls of the United States to present their unofficial representations in the name of these governments, the power being properly drawn up.

"As I truly do not see what other nations foreign nations can have to that method of communication with me, all the representations I have received or may receive hereafter dealing with non-American foreigners do and will serve the sole purpose of bringing to my notice, if not already reported by the Mexican authorities, the fact that this or that foreigner has suffered some injury, and of my issuing appropriate orders that all individual guarantees be extended to foreigner's punishment, when occasion arises, being inflicted on the responsible parties who, in violation of

the law.

"Albuquerque—Rebuilding and extending transmission lines, \$1,000.

Albuquerque—Construction of wood machinery and carpenter shop, \$21,000.

Albuquerque—Track changes and additional tracks in connection with shop yards, \$60,000.

Albuquerque—Two lumber sheds for storing material in connection with a new wood machinery and carpenter shop, \$2,000.

Albuquerque—Wheel shop with concrete foundations and depressed pit for a wheel unloading track, building to have brick walls and composition roof, \$2,000.

This does not include the new concrete storehouse, for which the Herald is advised by Superintendent of Shops W. A. George a specific appropriation of \$40,000 has been made.

the law and in disregard of their duty and my orders should ever so slightly molest foreigners, nor would there be any need of waiting for any representations, for it is one of my purposes that justice and the law shall be respected to the utmost in my country.

"Deeming this a suitable opportunity, I wish further to say to you, that if the same foreigners, or their relatives, will address their personal representations to me and bespeak my protection of their lives and interests, they will be immediately attended to without any need of their government officially or unofficially intervening."

Although Secretary Bryan declined to discuss the construction to be placed upon Carranza's reply, attention of officials was at once centered upon the fact that Carranza proposes to impose a condition that may make impossible the activities of the consuls unless the European powers are willing to make a decided change in their attitude.

It is considered very doubtful whether diplomatic representatives of the powers in Washington are disposed to address themselves directly to Carranza in any attempt to redress grievances of their citizens, and there is little likelihood that they will formally counter "powers" upon American consuls to represent them before constitutional authorities.

They have adopted the usual course where countries have no diplomatic or consular representatives in a war sweep country in calling upon another government—in this case the United States—to look after their interests, and it is not usual in such cases to transfer power to consuls of the third nation.

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